

# Mercury Wastewater Problem at Army Medical Facilities

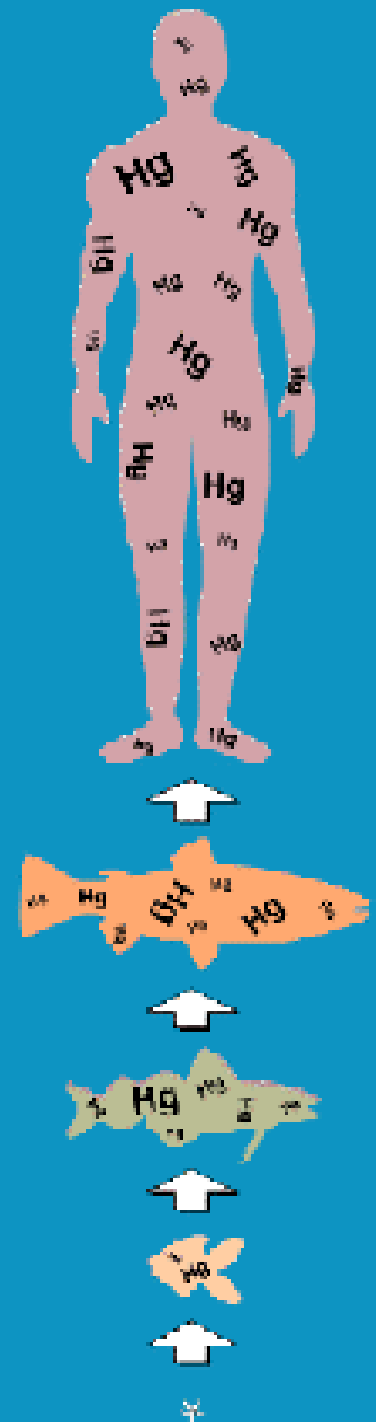


William F. Fifty P.E.

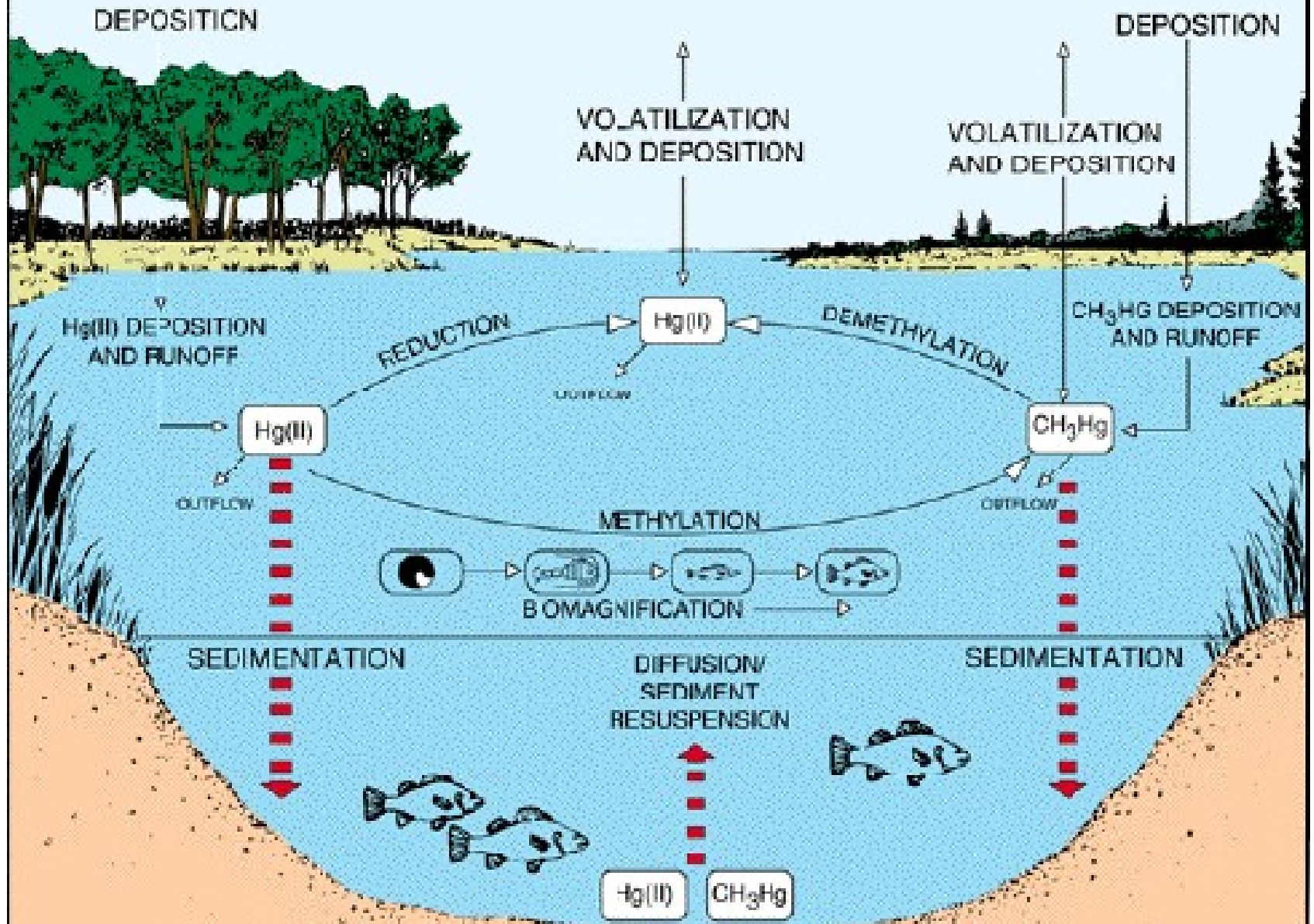
Surface Water and Wastewater Program  
U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and  
Preventive Medicine

# Mercury Environmental Problem

- Bioaccumulation
- Biomagnification
- Concentration in the muscle tissue



# AQUATIC MERCURY CYCLE



# Mercury Health Effects



- Methylmercury affects the central nervous system
- Fish consumption advisory for mercury is 1 ppm
- Unborn children are at the greatest risk
  - Neurological effects occur at 5-10 times lower intake levels of methylmercury

# Reducing Contaminants in Surface Waters

- Local waterway identified as being impaired
  - Not meeting a State water quality standard
- Leads to development of TMDL
  - Restricts contaminant loading to waterway
  - Distributes acceptable load among sources
- End result: more stringent wastewater discharge limits

# Mercury TMDL

- 12 ng/L federal criterion – freshwater, chronic
- 2.8 ng/L instream WQS – result of TMDL
- 2.8 ng/L Hg discharge limit
- 36-73 ng/L – monitored WW discharge concentration



# MEDCOM's Concern

- Stringent Hg discharge limits could result in WW non-compliance and impact medical operations
- WRAMC - NOV
- How big was this problem?



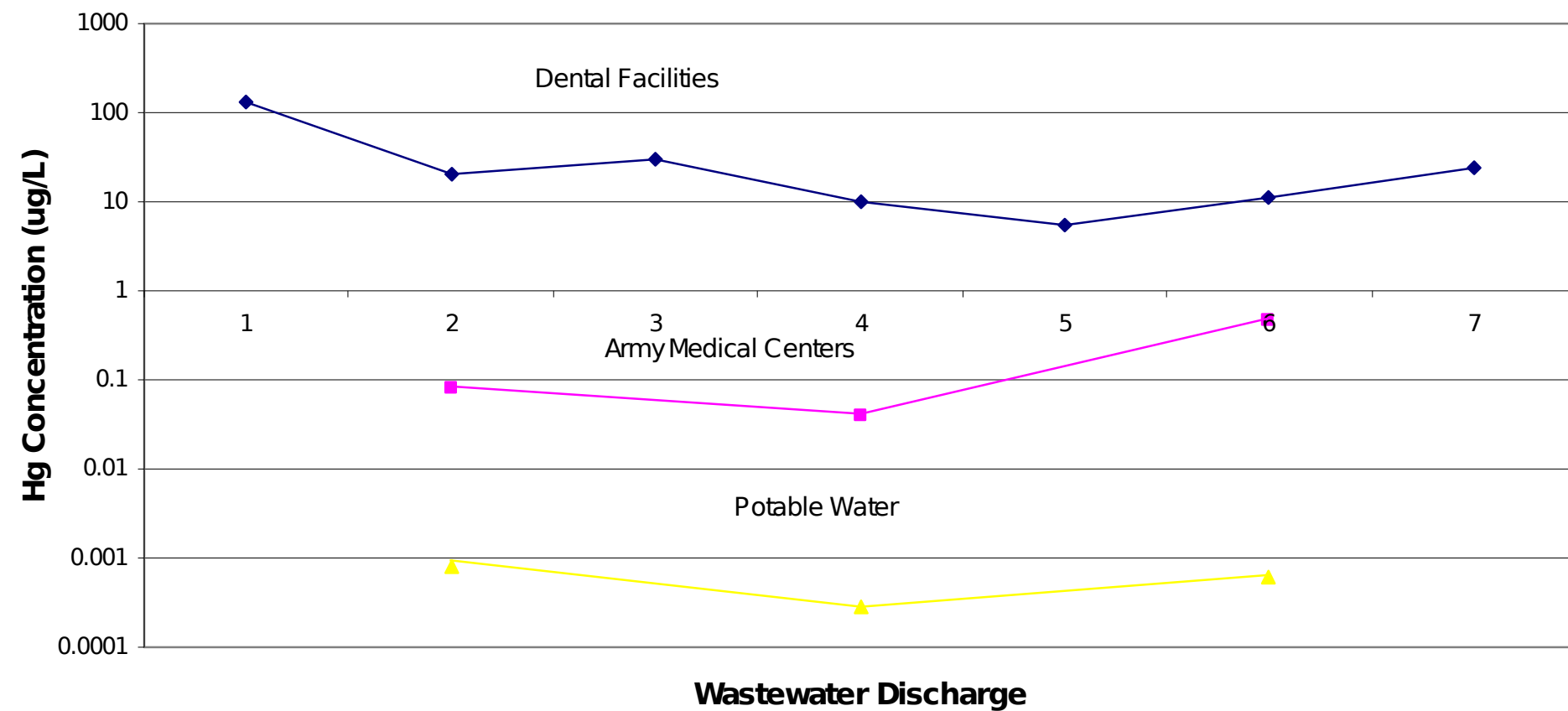
# Monitored

- 3 medical centers
- 1 former medical center
- 6 dental clinics, or combination dental / health clinics
- 1 health clinic

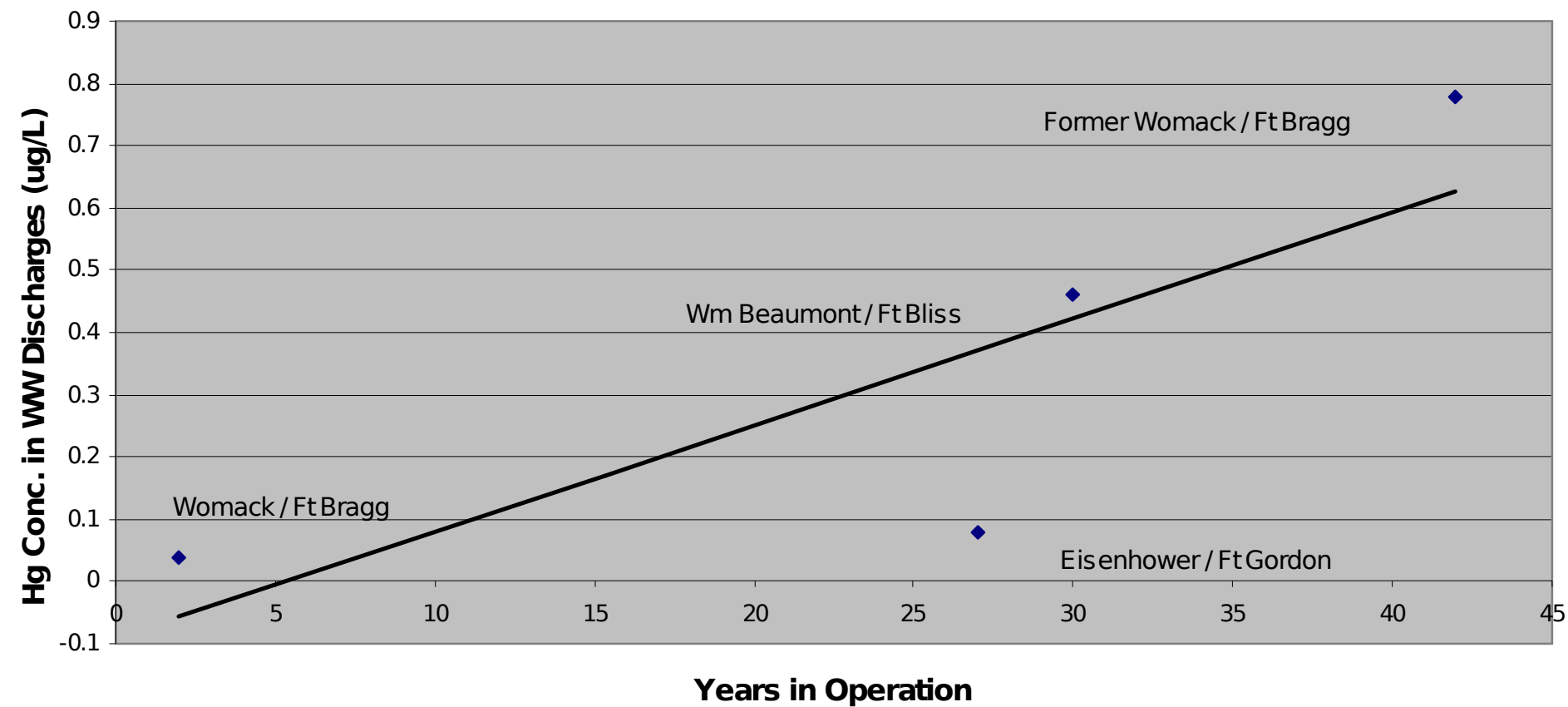




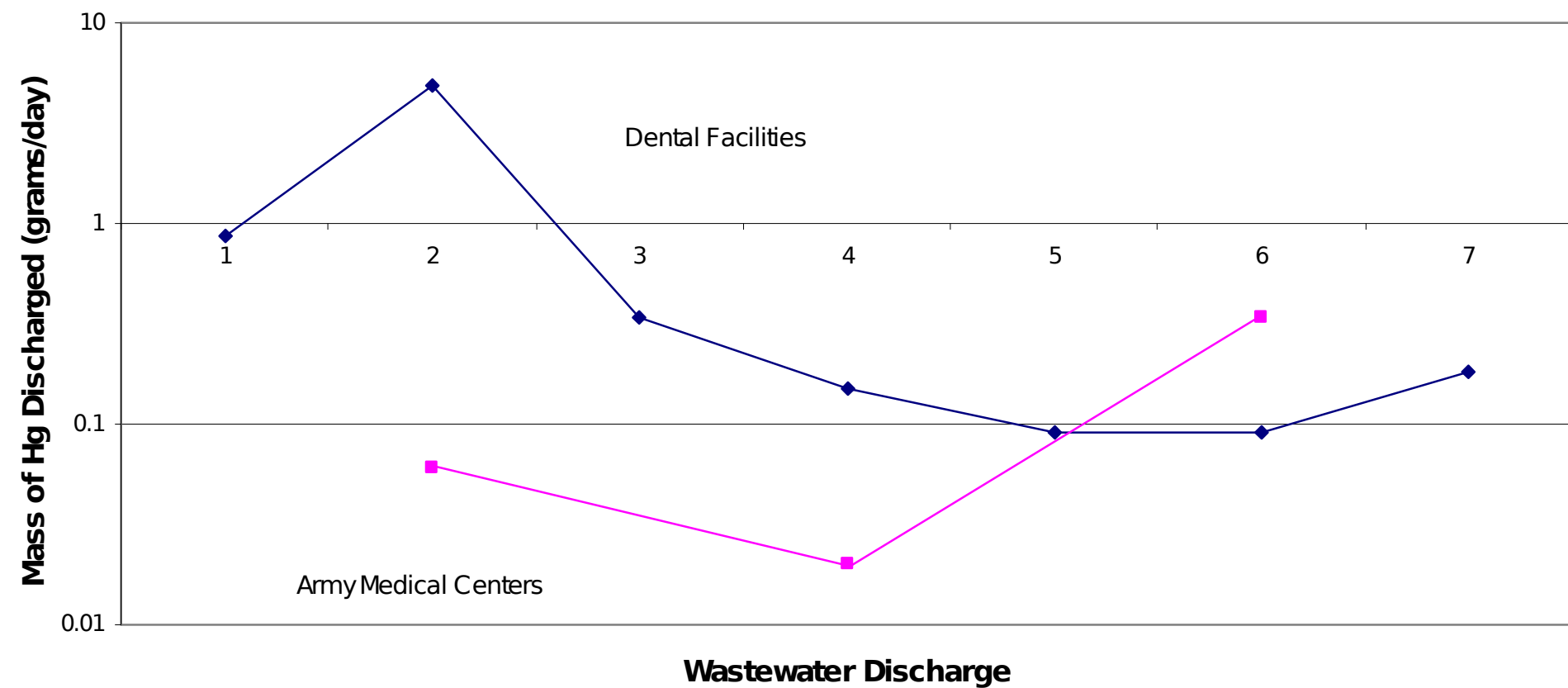
## Medical Facilities



## Army Medical Centers



## Medical Facilities



# Learned in FY02

1. AMCs have similar Hg WW concentrations as commercial hospitals
2. Older facilities are discharging higher concentrations of Hg
3. Dental facilities are a significant source of Hg contamination

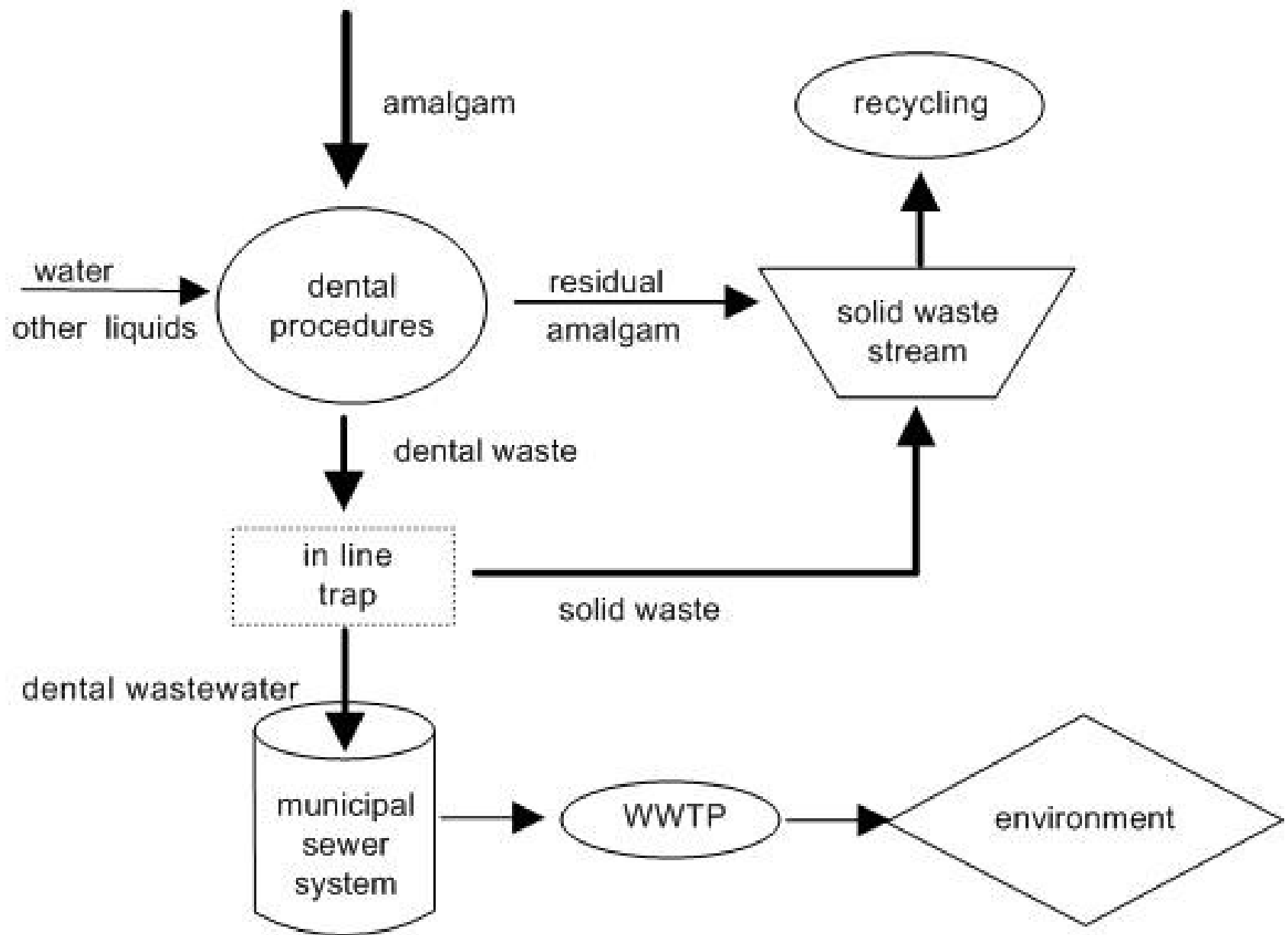
# Dental Facilities



# Dental Amalgam

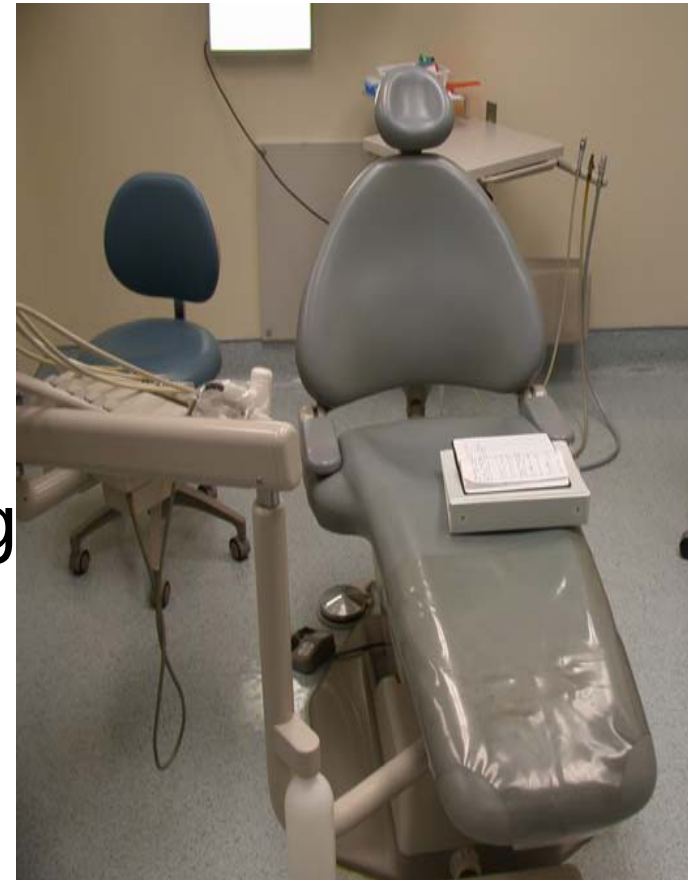
- Composition: 42-52% mercury
- Historically, material of choice for most dental restorations
- Advantages over alternatives
  - Strength and durability
  - Ease of placement
  - Lower cost





# Dental WW Technology

- Amalgam separation devices
- ISO standard certified
  - 95% particle removal
- Primary technology
  - sedimentation
- Polishing treatment
  - filtration and ion exchange



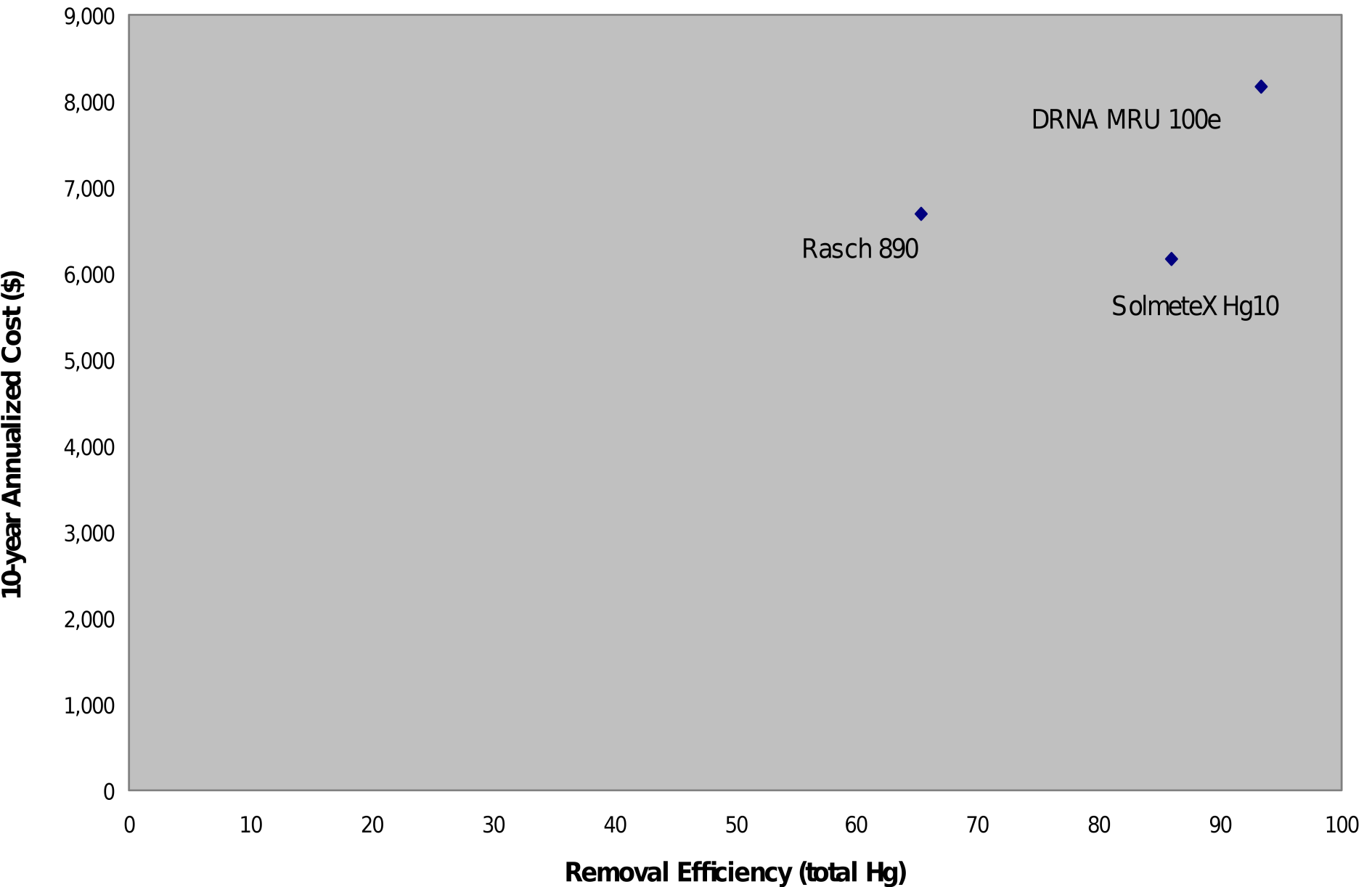


# Testing of Amalgam Separating Devices

- Units tested
  - Dental Recycling North America Inc. Mercury Removal Unit 100e
  - AB Dental Trend, Inc. Rasch 890
  - SolmeteX Hg10
- Location
  - Snyder Dental Facility,  
Ft Gordon



# Amalgam Separators



# Learned in FY03 at Snyder Dental Clinic

1. Baseline dental WW discharge
  - low volume flow (1 - 10 gpd)
  - 2.6 grams/d of Hg (26% dissolved)
2. Amalgam separators were effective
  - removal efficiency (65-93%)
3. SOP needed for amalgam management

# Call for Help

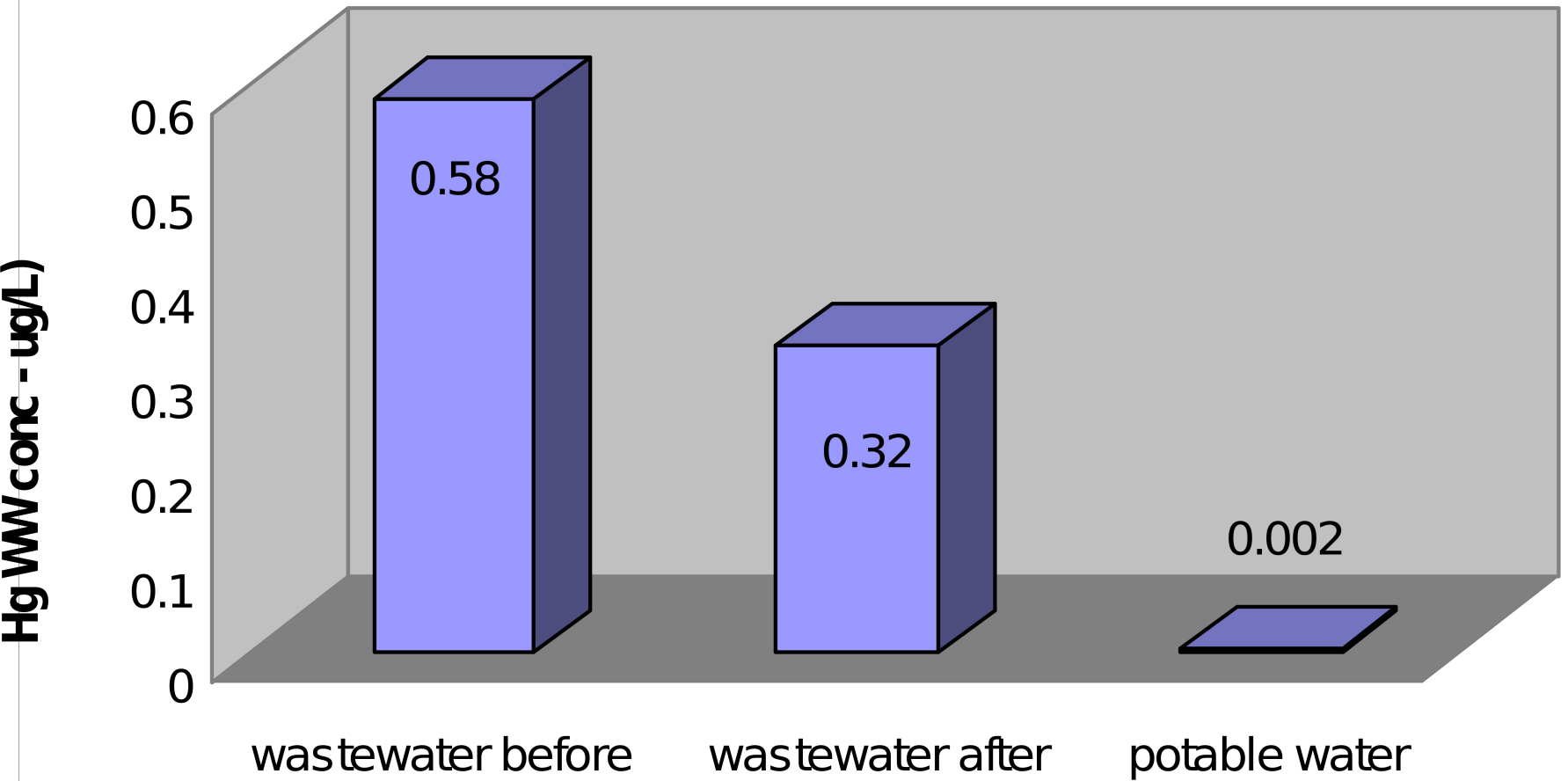
- Dewitt Army Hospital, Ft Belvoir
  - Found Hg in custodial sink
  - Measured Hg in five other custodial sinks
- Question – *can you reduce the Hg concentration in a hospital's wastewater discharge if you replace contaminated sink traps?*



# Dewitt Army Hospital Evaluation

- Initial Evaluation
  - Tested every sink in hospital for Hg
  - Monitor WW discharge for Hg
- Findings
  - Only 9 sinks had any significant Hg
    - Concentrations far less than originally reported
  - Hg wastewater discharge conc. - .58 ug/L
- Proceeded with replacement of sink traps

# Dewitt Army Hospital (sink trap replacements)



# Summary

- Hg environmental problem
  - Primary source is air
  - Industrial WW discharges heavily regulated
- Our studies show
  - Hospitals have contaminated plumbing
  - Dental discharges can be controlled with amalgam separating units